Morth Carolina Standard.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES-THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

VOLUME XIV.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1848.

NUMBER 689.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD is published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. In no instance will the paper be sent, unless the money for the same shall accompany the order. Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can hensions and silence their objections.

do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for True, Masonry has already erected all sums will be promptly transmitted.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who

advertise by the year. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

CIRCULAR ON EDUCATION. To all the Masonic Lodges in North Carolina:

From the accompanying Report and Resolution adopted at our last Grand Communication, you will perceive that the Grand Master is requested to address a Circular to each of the subordinate Lodges in this State, for the purpose of impressing upon their notice the subject of a Seminary of learning to be established under the immediate control and direction of the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of North Carolina. In obedience to this request, though poorly able to do justice to this effort of Masonic benevolence, I nevertheless will attempt to urge upon the Fraternity a hearty co-operation in the views and measures of the Grand Lodge, expressed in the very able and lucid Report which accompanies this Circular. It might appear egotistical in me to attempt further arguments than those set forth in this Report. But feeling deeply interested in the success of this enter-

prise, I will not shrink from the task imposed by withholding my views and opinions, which are now hastily submitted for your condideration. I will first briefly refer to the former proceedings of the Fraternity, and the Grand Lodge in particular, year. in their attempt to awaken the sleeping indifference every member of the Fraternity that this subject has occupied the attention of the Grand Lodge at every Communication since 1838; and it would, therefore, be a waste of time, and a tax upon your patience, to allude to these proceedings, further than to direct

your minds to their consideration. I will, however,

here remark, that very little has been done, except to resolve and report upon the subject: the time has now arrived for action-ACTION! Let us, then, not leave to be done by others that which is our duty to perform. Although the contemplated institution is to be established upon the plan of benevolence, it is not expected to debar the more fortunate and wealthy from participating in its advantages. In fact, we should invite this union. With this design effected, we shall see the more indigent and humble, as well as those more favored by fortune, sharing equal advantages, and nobly contending for honorable distinction. It will instruct the one, as well as convince the other, that wealth, however valuable when properly used, can confer no superiority in the contest for moral and

Cast your eyes over our country. What a spectacle rises to the view of every Mason, in beholding the number of the rising generation descended from worthy members of our order, who need assistance and instruction! Doubtless, many of them possess great brilliancy of intellect, which is, and must forever be buried, without our aid, beneath the rubbish of a cold and indifferent world! Many hidden virtues, and generous and noble hearts must be forever lost to themselves, their families and the world, without the advantages which we now propose to offer to this unfortunate class of our fraternity; as, in their present condition, they can never, through their ordinary

I am aware there has existed in the minds of some. an opinion, which I trust has no place in the true masonic heart, that it is not best for every man to be educated: that education creates discontent in the minds of those in the more humble sphere of life; and that they are better suited to their stations when left in a state of ignorance. But I am happy to know that under our Constitution and in our country, no privileged orders are recognized; to prove which we have only to refer to the enviable distinction which from the humble walks of life, when controlled by the power of education. It is unnecessary to make such appeals to our noble order for their co-operation: for I feel confident the most indifferent of themam sure every virtuous and intelligent mind, will agree that he who is blessed with a cultivated intelect, is made thereby a more worthy, useful and hapby citizen. Such are the benign influences which we propose to confer upon the rising, indigent race of our beloved order. The farmer, the mechanic-in truth, men of every profession, are made more capable. more worthy, and more exalted by education-more apt to devise new plans of operation, and improve

upon every science partially perfected.

It is needless for me to press this branch of the subject to greater length, believing as I do that every true mason readily and heartily subscribes to the sentiments expressed, and will rejoice in the good intended to be dispensed. It therefore only remains for ne to allude to the means by which we can effect our great and noble undertaking. This work has been begun; but we must not content ourselves with a beginning. Let that spirit animate our hearts which rompted the Entered Apprentice to ask for more ight. We have had this light given us. Let us hen press forward, nor content ourselves with the vain hope that when we have agitated this subject, we have performed our duty. Let us all liberally ontribute and nobly bring our energies to the work; and we shall ere long see, to the joy of our hearts, ssuing from this fountain of benevolence and truth. virtue and excellence to gladden and adorn every part of the country. Let, then, every Mason open his ourse, as well as his heart, and march to this field of high and exalted action. And when this noble struc- and offerings. to the soul, if not so dazzling to the sight. Masonry the adoption of the subjoined Resolutions. can then point to one of her stars, which will shine

our Order, who are now working members; and let us not forget to animate those of our brothers who are not attached to Lodges, to a sense of their meral responsibility. What Mason is there in North Caro-

whose minds are so contracted, or whose hearts are tion capable of conferring upon youth the highest and so avaricious, as to oppose this scheme, we say "let them alone." If any, however, should regard this as an untried experiment and hesitate from the fear that it may be abortive and fruitless, let us point them to

chilled with indifference, as to withhold from this the virtues of the past suffice, but the glory of the future stimulate to feelings and deeds of noble and territorial limits, let us endeavor to make her as useful as extensive; trusting to the guidance of Divine 5. Resolved, That offers of land or land and houses to ful as extensive; trusting to the guidance of Divine Providence, whose blessings have ever attended her efforts to Promote Truth and Virtue in the world.

When the action of the late Grand Lodge, to which the subordinate Lodges throughout the State, will, I doubt not, act with a spirit of liberality and zeal, which will meet the most sanguine expectations of the friends of this measure. Hiram Lodge in this City, has with the most praiseworthy promptness met and nobly responded to the call of the Grand Lodge. Immediately after the close of the late Annual Communication, that Lodge, though few in numbers, and limited in means, called a special meeting, and appriated one thousand dollars in aid of this object; and no doubt exists that five hundred dollars more will be raised by individual contributions on the subscription paper now in the hands of her active Trustee, who is engaged in the duty of soliciting such donations. A similar response, according to their several ability, from all the Lodges, will place ample means for a beginning in the treasury in the course of the ensuing

The plan for raising funds adopted by the of our Order; which should have engaged their earliest efforts and prompt resources. It is known to panying report.

Grand Lodge, will be found annexed to the accompanying report.

Fraternally yours, WM. F. COLLINS, G. M. Raleigh, Dec. 28, 1847.

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON A SEMINARY OF LEARNING,

The Committee on so much of the annual address of the M. W. Grand Master, as relates to a Seminary of Learning, regret that they have had but little time to devote to the consideration of this most important and interesting subject. Their labors, however, have been greatly assisted, and the necessity for any attempt to impress its weight upon the understandings and feelings of the Fraternity, entirely superseded by the able and judicious remarks of the M. W. Grand Master, and the eloquent and soul-stirring report of the Trustees on the part of the Grand Lodge. For all that need be said to stimulate the Craft to a prompt, liberal and zealous discharge of their duty in rearing the contemplated monument of Masonic Benevolence, they therefore refer to these lucid and animating doc-

As to the progress of this noble enterprise, your committee are pained to observe how slowly it advances. There is a tardiness even among its warmest supporters which is much to be lamented. Public sentiment-the voice of the Fraternity in every part of the State-is strongly in faver of the Institution, as has been sufficiently attested by the repeated, deliberate and almost unanimous resolves of this body; and yet, after the adoption of a definite and easy plan of operations, for raising the necessary funds by voluntary contributions, and the lapse of nearly twelve months since its publication, your comnittee are mortified to find, from the report of the Trustees, that but four of the subordinate Lodges have, in accordance with a provision of that plan, reported to this body the appointment of Trustees; that only three-Wake Forest, Concord (Tarboro,) and St. John's (Wilmington)-have made appropriations to the object; and but a very small amount of money has yet come into the hands of the Treasurer. But your committe would by no means discourage themselves or others, by attributing this delinquency, and consequent small beginning, to either the want of will part of a single auditor, and during their delivery the has crowned the efforts of those who have sprung or ability in any of the Lodges. They can readily find a more favorable, though they must confess somewhat blameable reason, in the disposition which is unfortunately peculiar to associate bodies-to procrastinate the most important duties. They know the default of some of the Lodges, in this instance, is attributed to this. They intend to respond, and to respond nobly to the call; but by delay, this Grand ommunication has come and found them unprepared-with but half their labor executed, and with feelings of regret, which, it is hoped, will teach them the importance of promptness in future. Nor is a decided majority of them,) from whom nothing has individual subscriptions, and send its Trustee, with the proper returns, to this Communication.

It was expected and generally desired, that the first plan of operations adopted at the last session of the Grand Lodge, would have been held at the present session. Had each subordinate Lodge sent up its Trustee, with the first instalment on the subscriptions, an aggregate sum would have been thrown together. and an impulse would have been given to the cause, highly encouraging to its friends, and leading to speedy and certain success.

But it is vain and useless to dwell upon the omissions and errors of the past. Our consolation is in efforts, and the increased liberality of our sacrifices ing whatever, was experienced during its operation.

To ensure such action and such results, on the nor covered with gold, as was Solomon's Temple, part of ALL the Lodges under your jurisdiction, your haled from a saturated sponge in a metallic tube for the present whig House of Representatives. committee believe all that is at present necessary, is applied to the mouth and nostrils, which by an inge-

No specific plan, as to the character of the conin her crown to interest as well as to profit the human templated school can be adopted with propriety, unrace. This institution once completed and placed in til semething more definite is ascertained with regard to the probable amount of funds that may be raised, around which the hearts, the hopes, and the wishes of and the contributing Lodges can equally and fairly participate in the decision which shall form and fix which it will confer upon all classes of the commu-nity cannot be estimated. Its character. Nor would it be proper to decide at what point the institution shall be located, until it what point the institution shall be located, until it shall be seen what place will hold out the strongest shall be seen what place will hold out the strongest inducements to the successful and useful operation of the institution. The one must be determined by the before us. Let it stimulate our efforts and dispel the gloom which rests upon the minds of the lukewarm of gloom whic

RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO A SEMINARY OF LEARNING. 1. Resolved, (in the language of a former Report,) "That the simple proposition is, to raise by subscription, a fund sufficient to establish a Seminary of Learn-Mason, who does not feel his heart glow with a grateful and generous impulse, however elevated his posi- Carolina, in which may be educated, free from charge,

beloved Order, when they contemplate the incalcula-ble benefits which must certainly flow from this Ma-sonic Seminary. But if we should meet with any ken with the view of ultimately making said institu-

Pennsylvania, New York, Missouri, Alabama, and worthy and energetic Grand Master, "the Lodge will other States, whose ficurishing Schools under the auspices of our Order, will at once quiet their apprebut will steadily and firmly adhere to the excellent

soul can realize its full fruition. Let me, then, in conclusion, press this great and noble undertaking upon your minds. Let every one ask himself, as a Mason, in the face of these facts, "Have I a heart so of this Grand Lodge, with a spirit and zeal worthy of this Grand Lodge, with a spirit and zeal worthy of this Grand Lodge, with a spirit and zeal worthy of the mselves ready to make peace, is so large that, we feel confident, if the question was put to the American people to decide at the ballot-box next fall, at least three fourths of them would say—"Let the war go on even if it shall result in the conquest and anchilled with indifference, as to withhold from this cause my sanction, efforts, and means?" I trust not one will find in his bosom such a feeling. Let not have a spine a spine and themselves as Masons; which plan nexation of all Mexico."

Such being the feeling have a spine a s pages 32-3 and 45-6; and that they commence the work as early as practicable in the beginning of the all that they all should feel indignant at the neglect coming new year, and not relax their efforts till the of Congress to provide the means of active and more expansive charity. As Masonry knows no extent in time arrives to make report thereof to the next session extended hostilities that were so earnestly called for

secure the location of the Institution, will be received, bers of that party who were so clamorous for sendat any time in the recess, by the M. W. Grand Master, ing fifty thousand additional troops to Mexico a few and be by him laid before the next Grand Lodge, and months back, and who indulged so freely in their your attention is now directed is generally known, also during the first four days of its sitting, to be by that body considered and acted on; provided, that no amendment to any offer shall be allowed after the Gen. Taylor with as many more, to operate conjointly opening of the same before the Grand Lodge.

6. Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be redeem proper, to insure prompt and efficient action on passage of the war measures called for by the govthe subject throughout this jurisdiction before the next ernment, thousands and tens of thousands of patriotic annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, to the Master of whigs will desert their traitorous standard. each subordinate Lodge in the State.

[Adopted by the Grand Lodge of N. C. Dec. 9, 1847.] WM. THOS. BAIN, Grand Secretary.

HOW HE ROSE-A TRUE SKETCH.

About forty years ago, somewhere in the woods near the line between Tennessee and Kentucky, in a log cabin sixteen feet by eighteen, which was already occupied by a brood of ten or twelve children, was born a youngster-the hero of our sketch. In his inhe was ted on ho and hominy, bear meat, and the flesh of such "wild varmints" as were caught in the woods. At twelve years of age, he was put out to work with a neighbor as a farm boy, and drove oxen, hoed corn, raised tobacco in summer, cured it Adopted by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina at its and prized it in winter, till he was seventeen years old, when he took to making brick; to which he added the profession of a carpenter; and by these successive steps in mechanical arts he became able, by his own unassisted skill to rear a house from the clay-pit, or from the stump, and complete it in all its parts, and to do it, too, in a manner that none of his competitors could surpass. His panel doors are to this day the wonder and admiration of all the country, in which they continue to swing on their hinges. He never saw the inside of a school house or church till after he was eighteen years old. By the assistance of an old man in the neighborhood, he learned, during the winter evenings, to read and write, when a farm boy. Having achieved these valuable acquisitions by the aid of another, all his other education has been the fruit of his own application and perseverance. At the age of twenty-two, he conceived the idea of fitting himself for the practice of law. He at first procured an old copy of Blackstone, and having, after the close of his daily labors, by nightly studies over a pitch-knot fire in his log-cabin. mastered the contents of that compendium of common law, he pursued his researches into other elementary works. And having thus, by great diligence, acquired the rudiments of his profession, he met with an old lawyer, who had quit practice, or whose practice had quit him, with whom he made a bargain for his scanty library, for which he was to pay him \$120 in carpenter's work; and the chief part of the job to be done in payment of these old musty books was dressing and laying down an oak floor or floors, for three dollars per square of ten feet. The library paid for, our hero dropped the adze, plane and trowel, and we soon after hear of him as one of the most prominent members of the Mississippi bar, and an able statesman and orator. "I heard him one day," says one, "make two speeches in succession. of three hours in length each, to the same audience, and not a movement testified any weariness on the assembly seemed swayed by the orator as reeds by

That poor farm boy is at the present time at Washington, a member of Congress from Mississippi. His name is Patrick W. Tompkins. He is a self-made man, and his history shows what a humble boy can do, when he determines to try. Saturday Rambler.

Several of the professional gentlemen connected with the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, are still engaged in a series of interesting experiments it doubted, that for this reason only, those Lodges (or upon this new pain-preventing agent, proposed by Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, as a substitute for been heard on the subject, have neglected to appoint Ether. This agent was applied by him in various each its Trustee, make its appropriations, take up its surgical operations, with such uniform success, that he has forwarded a published statement of the facts attending them to eminent members of the profession in this country, who have continued the experiments annual meeting of the Trustees, as required by the under highly favorable circumstances. Within a few days past we have received the particulars of a case within our acquaintance, in which it was administered by Dr. Harris, in the presence of Dr. Bond and other medical gentlemen, with the most gratifying results. While the patient was under its influence two molar teeth, unusually firm in the jaw, were skillfully extracted by Dr. Noyes, without causing the slightest sensation of pain, and almost without the consciousness of the fact of their having been removed. In this instance, at least, it was made satisthe opportunities which are still afforded us for factorily apparent that its use was not only attended amendment and reparation. Lost time, 'tis true, can with no deleterious effects, but also that no disagreeanever be recalled; but what is lost in means, may ble action upon the lungs, frequently sustained in the be repaired by the redoubled zeal and energy of our application of Ether, nor indeed any unpleasant feel-

> sembling Ether in its appearance, and like it, is innious arrangement of valves, permits respiration to continue uninterrupted. Its original component parts are, we believe, the gases of Chlorine, Nitrogen and Hydrogen; but it has been obtained in the laboratory of Mr. Andrews, in this city, from a distillation of

proper proportions. however, is claimed for Prof. Simpson. When per-fect confidence in its use is established by repeated "The experiments, which the result thus far appears to inditice of medicine and surgery, in an agent producing insensibility under suffering, certain in action, and safe in application. Baltimore Patriot.

young woman-in what way are your long evenings over. spent. In idle gossip, in fashionable frivolity, gential and generous impulse, however elevated his position, when he reflects that his distinctions and honors are in part due to Masonry? These reflections are in part due to Masonry? These reflects that his distinctions and honors are in part due to Masonry? These reflects that his distinctions and honors are in part due to Masonry? These reflects that his distinctions and honors are in part due to Masonry? These reflects that his distinctions and honors are in part due to Masonry? These reflects that his distinctions and honors are in part due to Masonry? These reflects that his distinctions and honors are in part due to Masonry? These reflects that his distinctions and honors are in part due to Masonry? The part due to Masonry due to the part due to spent? In idle gossip, in fashionable frivolity, gen-

From the Baltimore Republican CONGRESS AND THE WAR SUPPLIES. In this State, and we believe, in every other quarter of our country, there is a large body of the whigs in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico, but because they voted for whig candidates who declared the war to be the act of our government, their leaders are acting under the false presumption

that they endorsed their unjust accusations against our country, and favor a discontinuance of hostile operations against the Mexican rulers. The number auspices of our Order, will at once quiet their apprebut will at once quiet their apprebut will steadily and firmly adhere to the excellent system matured in furtherance of this important measure." Thus, Masonry has already erected for herself a high and imperishable moral edifice; and we now propose to blend the whole in establishing a School to cultivate the mind for that enjoyment, when the to cultivate the mind for that enjoyment, when the themselves ready to make peace, is so large that, we

> Such being the feelings of three-fourths of the by the head of the war department. Especially is it natural that they should feel indignant at the memmonths back, and who indulged so freely in their

abuse of the Administration, because Gen. Scott had not been provided with thirty thousand troops, and against the Mexicans. Although it may be very 6. Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be re-quested to cause the plan referred to be printed in for the whig politicians to forget or to seem to forget circular form, with this report and these Resolutions, these things, we warn them that the people will not and transmit the same, with such remarks as he may forget them, and that for every week they delay the

> The people see no necessity of an hour's debate on those bills, nor of those inquiries into the objects and probable results of the war, which some gentlemen have evinced a desire to make. The people understand that the war is to be prosecuted for the same purposes that it was commenced on our partafter Mexi- out ammunition. It was a broker's office. He had co broke the peace and struck the first hostile blow. Having broken the peace and substituted war in its peace, after entering into it. She has not yet evinc- plying, and he employed a clerk. ed any serious disposition for peace-she has not yet said she is tired of the war-nor is it likely that she will speedily take these steps, whilst there are Clays, Websters, Corwins and Botts's among us, surpassing the toryism of Hartford Convention Federalconquest and subjugation of all Mexico must take Ward & Sands, under which name it rose to the place before a permanent peace can be attained, instead of seeing in this a stronger inducement to immediately provide the means of performing this additional work, they desire to spend weeks in debating the probable results of this conquest and subjugation, and affect to see in it the seeds of our political ruin. Surely there will be other occasions for these debates if they shall be insisted upon, and we marvel that they cannot be postponed until those oc-

According to the present appearances in Mexico, we admit that it looks like we shall not speedily need strong reinforcements there. But when the contents of Henry Clay's speech and Albert Gallatin's pamphlet shall have been generally published and read in Mexico. have we not reasons to fear that the Mexicans will make one general and simultaneous effort to expel their invaders, and that our armies may again be placed in jeopardy as Gen. Taylor's was last winter? Were the measures called for by the Adminisdespatched to the theatre of action! Why, then, should there be a day's delay? And why should these delays be caused by that party who wanted Mexico overrun with troops six month's ago, and who declared "Polk ought to be hung for not sending ten troops where he had sent but one!" If these troops were wanting six months ago, why are they not may result in conquest? If so, will it not be the fault of the Mexicans, or as some of the Mexican writers

Lest the Whigs in Congress may disregard all admonitions from "Locofoco sources," we shall introduce to their notice the views of the whigs about the mode and manner of prosecuting the war, and see if they will follow the counsels of their own friends. So far as party is concerned we have no objection to the whigs driving thousands of their men to the de-mocratic ranks by their delays in increasing our milimocratic ranks by their delays in increasing our military forces in Mexico, but this is a question which erable Nathaniel Prime was called from his quiet soars far above party, and which calls for the heaping of coals of fire upon every Congressional terrapin's back, to stir him up to a prompt and speedy performance of his duty. It is a question which should cause the people to congregate in every town and village of the Union, and let their will and wishes be thundered into the ears of every Mexican in Congress. It is a question which, being so well understood by every man, woman and child in the nation, cannot be a mystery to any Congressman or Senator-it is the question "shall we obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future from Mexico," or "shall we abandon every thing we have been fighting for, because the conquest of Mexico may be the result of Mexican obstinacy or American

The mass of the people of both parties are utterly unable to see any disasters in a Mexican conquest. because the Abolitionists and their antipodes may be standing on the same platform "of no more territory: and they are equally unable to discover how Mexico without slavery, can be "forbidden fruit," whilst Texas with slavery, was not "forbidden fruit." The voice of that people is for war until Mexico is ready to make peace, come what may, whether it be conquest, subjugation, or annexation, or all. To show that the democrats are not alone in this decision, we shall hereafter speak to Congress through the medium of whigs-having provided ourselves with a The Chloroform is a chemical substance much re- supply of whig war articles, which will save us considerable labor, and which are "just the thing"

> GENERAL TAYLOR. The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg

Gazette, relates the following incident: "General," said one of Taylor's officers, now in public life, " tell me if you are a Whig or a Democrat. Alcahol, Sulphuric-Ether, and Chlorine of Lime, in Some say you are the one, and some the other; which is true? The response was characteristic enough. The honor of its discovery lies between Dumas, the "As an officer of the army in the public service I am celebrated French chemist, and a German savan of neither. But when the question is plumply put to

"The response was characteristic enough," says the one who relates this anecdote. We wonder if. cate, an invaluable addition will be made to the practice of medicine and surgery, in an agent producing General Taylor's recent letters in which he declares that he has "formed no opinions" upon the subject of a United States Bank and a Protective Tariff! If that looks like a "full blooded Whig," we will give up How DO YOU SPEND YOUR EVENINGS? Young man, the question, and say nothing about the "one quarter Petersburg Republican.

PRIME, WARD & CO.

We are indebted to the New York Dispatch for the following interesting sketch of the rise and fall of the great New York House of Prime, Ward & Co.: Many years ago-we know not how many-there lived in the town of Sutton, Mass., a venerable clergyman by the name and title of the Rev. Dr. David Hall, who "took to bring up" a poor, but wideawake and thoughtful little boy, with black hair and pale cheeks. The lad, of course, was occupied in feeding the pigs, "running of errands," splitting wood, and doing up the "light chores" about the

As the pale-faced boy waxed in strength, his errands extended over more territory, and at length his big eyes were half strained out of his head in staring at the wonderful sights in the big city of Boston. Often was the errand boy sent to Boston, and usually had messages for a broker in that city, by the name of Ward. The lad being pleasing to behold, and of a business turn, he was one day patted on the head by the Yankee broker, who said, "Will you come and be my clerk ?"

The result was, the errand boy became a broker's clerk, and Nat Prime was henceforth called, by his new acquaintances, young Nathaniel Prime. The young clerk proved himself not only a faithful and capable servant, but like Joseph of old, had gained the esteem and respect of his employer's wife. Hence, Mr. Ward dying, the widow employed the clerk to manage the business on her account. He did not marry the widow or the widow's daughter; a greater destiny was in store for him. He came to New York, and with a partner, entered into the West India trade. At first his business prospered, and he took to him a wife, the daughter of Comfort Sands, an old, highly esteemed, and, at one period of his life, a wealthy merchant of this city.

Miss Fortuna, an old lady born in Ancient Mythology, becoming jealous of young Prime, blew out a hurricane of wrath on his business, and scattered it to the four quarters of the globe. Mr. Prime sat down on the ruins, and saw poverty, want and star-vation approaching. His young wife told him to be valiant, and meet and wrestle with the foe. He then girded his loins about him, and went forth to do or die. He planted a battery in Wall street, but withreturned to his old trade, and trusted to his skill, character and friends for capital and business. Prime stead by her own voluntary act, it is for her to say had made friends in Boston, who threw much business when she is tired of war-when she is ready to sue into his hands. The star of his fortune was now for peace-aud when she may be inclined to keep the rising from the horizon. His business was multi-Ward," of no relation, we believe, to the Boston broker, but a son of Col. Ward, of revolutionary memory-a Rhode Island family.

As the business increased, this clerk became a partner, and Mr. Prime taking into business an unism. Because some statesmen apprehend that the fortunate brother-in-law, the firm became Prime. highest reputation in the financial world. Some ten or twelve years ago Mr. Sands died

and the heirs drew out \$80,000, his portion of the capital-all of which he had acquired in the business. About this time James G. King, son of the celebrated statesman, Rufus King-who had been in a broker's business in Liverpool, with a son of "old Robert Gracie," having failed, had returned to New York. He was admitted as a partner in this house, in place of Mr. Sands, and the firm now became Prime, Ward & King. About the same time also, Mr. Prime retired from

the firm; drawing out half a million of dollars, and placing his son Edward Prime in the house of which he is now the principal partner. Mr. Ray soon retired, also drawing out \$300,000; being, however, not so much more than the capital he had previously placed in the business.

It was immediately before or after the retirement of Mr. Prime, that "young Sam Ward," having re- and the old fogies who have so long figured on the tration passed now, it would be long enough, Heaven knows, before the troops could be organized, and en knows, before the troops could be organized, and of William B. Astor, and vowed to win her. Old Astor was consulted.

"If Sam Ward will settle \$100,000 on his son and admit him as a partner in the banking house, I will settle a like sum on my grand daughter, and my approval will be given." Such was the substance of Ward" became a banker; the father retiring with half all lost by old Mr. Ward in some unfortunate real

The new house of Prime, Ward & King, with ger-in the middle, was now on the sea of financial adventure. The sea was not always smooth. Storms shades of Westchester, to save the ship. He came to the city, and to uphold what he fondly termed, "my old house," was obliged to pledge his stocks, and give his name for a very large amount. No wonder! He and Ward and Sands and Ray, had but a short time previously drawn out some thirteen or fourteen hundred thousand dollars, and the days of '38-9 were times that shook to the foundation the strongest

Darker times came, and Mr. Prime could not save them. Prime, Ward & King suspended payment. The clouds that lowered on this house were on the when James G. King retired, with a sum of money, which rumor estimates at half a million. John Ward, partly, it is said, to save the honor of his Armstrong, and our armies led by Gen. Hull, Gen. family, then came into the house and the firm of Prime Ward & Co., was organized, and has now failed-utterly, absolutely, hopelessly.

After nearly two million had been drawn from the

firm within about ten years, what was the capital remaining for the new firm? This is a subject for moral reflection, which may occupy our attention at country indignant. He called to his cabinet Alexsome future period.

BIBLE READING OF PUBLIC CHARACTERS. Lord Kenyon, who understood law better than the gospel, closed one of his charges to the jury as follows: enveloped in a blaze of glery. "Old Hickory" was "Finally, gentlemen, I would call your attention to just or scarcely forty when he gained the battle of the example of the Roman Emperor, Julian, who was called Julian the Apostle."

es among legislators. We find Mr. Hoge, a member of Congress from Illinois, in the course of debate, quoting the following lines, as coming from the Bible:

"While yet the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may return."

and of the devils taking possession of the swine, reputation. The merit of its successful introduction, me, as now, I am a full blooded Whig, and one quar- who ran violently into the sea, and perished, &c. Two members of the State Legislature, at the close of the session, addressed a circular to their constituents: "We hope the course we have pursued, and the the success of either, numerous prisoners will be ta-

> body, earnestly opposing a measure before the House, freed with no other condition than that they should "I would no more vote for that, than I would fall down and worship the golden calf that Abraham made." "Mr. Speaker," said another member, "It was not Abraham that made the golden calf; it was sion. But where are those soldiers of our armies who

From the Salisbury Watchman SHEEP, DOGS, &c.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION TO THE PARMING INTEREST. Messrs. Editors:-It is high time that the industrious pains-taking farmer should take his proper stand against the evil of Dogs. Sheep do more to reward the labor of the husbandman than any thing else he can have about him. How much of the wealth of other countries consists in sheep! They do more for manuring land than any other stock—in a bilious country like ours, the meat is, by far, more wholesome, and certainly more palateable than beef or pork. The climate is so mild here, that sheep stand the winter very well upon a little hay or fodder, and are remarkably healthy when they are properly accom-modated. But they do best to range in the woods part of the year at least. There is something in the onic of astringent qualities of the buds of our undergrowth, that seems essential in the summer to prevent bowel disorders in most of our sheep. We have every advantage here in Rowan for rearing sheep, and yet there is not enough wool produced in the country to make filling for the coarse stuffs required for our slaves. Mr. Fries, the proprietor of a small Wool-len Factory at Salem, told me a few months since, that he could not get a supply of wool in this State, but that he has had to obtain it, in a great measure from Tennessee and Virginia. Important, and even necessary as sheep are, and easily raised as they are, it is vexatious to attempt it in the present state of things.
Worthless dogs—hounds and "curs of low degree" are more favored in our state of society than sheep. We have legislated wolves out of our country. But dogs are utterly unnoticed by our laws. This can only be accounted for by the fact that our candidates for office are afraid to make head against this evil; they are afraid of the clamor that a few irresponsible dog owners might make on the day of election. They have therefore failed to take the necessary steps to put down dogs. The fox-hunting gentry who live in towns and villages, and who have to get themselves appetites by riding through our fields, scarcely ever go out but they make more or less havon in our flocks-killing some and scattering the remainder so that they are often lost to the owner. I need not be told that there are some packs that will not kill sheep; I know better than that; I know that young dogs will take off after this feeble, defenceless animal wherever they come across it, and nine times out of ten, some older ones of the pack will join with them. The evil has become intolerable. And I again ask whether the laborious man, hard put to it as he stow-is to submit longer to have his difficulties increased, and his rights trampled under foot, by a class of people having so little claim upon the indulgence of the laws? We are not without remedy, if we will agree to stand up to our rights. Let us band together, and whole neighborhoods give notice, that we will sue for tresspasses committed by fox-hunters; and let us make common cause in any and every such suit. Let us further set an example by killing every supernumerary dog about our own plantations Negroes have extraordinary privileges in this respect. which a tender regard for their condition has too struct our members of Assembly to take stringent measures to protect our interests in this particulareither by taxing all dogs beyond a certain number,

the farmers of Rowan and the adjoining counties will show the spirit of men in this matter.

I hope others will take up this subject, and that

or laying a heavy penalty upon the owner for every

depredation of this sort.

A GOOD WORK FOR YOUNG MEN.

Young men, stand up, and commit the following lesson to memory. We take it from our spirited comtemporary, the Ledger. This is the age of progress. parts in great movements. They have had their day. and we have done with them, except, perhaps, for

reference, and occasionally for advice. Give us young men to direct the affairs of young countries. Young men are bold, adventurous, ardent, and aspiring. Not content with the present they aim the old man's words, the precise sum settled on the at something better. Consequently they must always wanting now? Is it because some fear that the war parties we cannot affirm with assurance of accuracy. aim upwards, and generally aim high. Old men are The bargain was concluded, and "young Sam conservative, and consequently timid. They wish to keep things as they are, because they have monopothemselves proclaim, "the decree of Divine Proviwish to keep what they have got, and young men to get what they can. Among farmers, old men plod on, and laugh at the innovations which young men Edward Prime at one end, "young Sam Ward" at call improvements. Among mechanics, old tinkers the other, and James G. King-the principal mana- shake their heads at new machinery. Among physicians, old men bleed and blister and butcher socording to old books, established authorities when they were young. Among preachers, old men stick to creeds and platforms, and swear by Hooker or Hopkins. Old soldiers stick to Frederick and Baron Steuben. Old politicians stick to their old mistakes. In our Revolution, the old men were Tories, who wished to keep what they had got, while the Whigs were young fellows, seeking their fortunes. Washington was middle-aged, the great lights of the Continental Congress no more; Knox, Green, and Schuyler and Mercer, and Morgan and Sheldon, and the rest of them were young fellows, and Hamilton hardly of age. In the French Revolution, the old nobles, the old priests, the old fools—ran away. The movement was directed by those splendid young men who afterwards became Napoleon's marshals; Napoleon himdeep bosom of the ocean buried, and many years self being little more than a stripling when he crossrolled by until about fifteen or eighteen months since, ed the Alps, and cleared Italy of Austria's grannics. In our last war with the British, the war depart-

ment was directed, first by Dr. Eustis, then by Gen. Wilkinson, Gen. Hampton, Gen. Dearborn, all remains of the revolution. Every thing went wrong. Defeat, surrender, disgrace were the order of the day. If our young soldiers and subordinate officers gained a victory, the granny generals were sure to lose all its fruits. Mr. Madison became disgusted and the ander J. Dallas and other men of greener years, and put our armies under the command of Brown, Scott, Gaines, Ripley-all young fellows. Then every thing prospered, and the star-spangled banner was New Orleans. On the ocean, all the commanders who did anything were young. While old Chaun-But we need not leave our own country for simiing victories on Lake Erie and Champlain. While old Rogers made cruise after cruise without finding. the enemy, young Hull and young Decatur and young Biddle and young Jones, and middle-aged Stewart and Bainbridge, were finding and capturing And Col. Benton, in the Senate, spoke of our Saviour having cast seven devils out of a certain man, country is young, and therefore we must go it while the enemy every day. Give us young men to act, we are young.

A BLOODY TALE YET UNTOLD. In every warfare between large and scattered forces, no matter what votes we have given, will meet your approbation. We hope you will say to us as Nathan said to David, well done, thou good and faithful servant."

"Mr. Speaker," said a member of a legislative thousands of Mexicans. Many of them have been not again serve in arms against us, which numbers